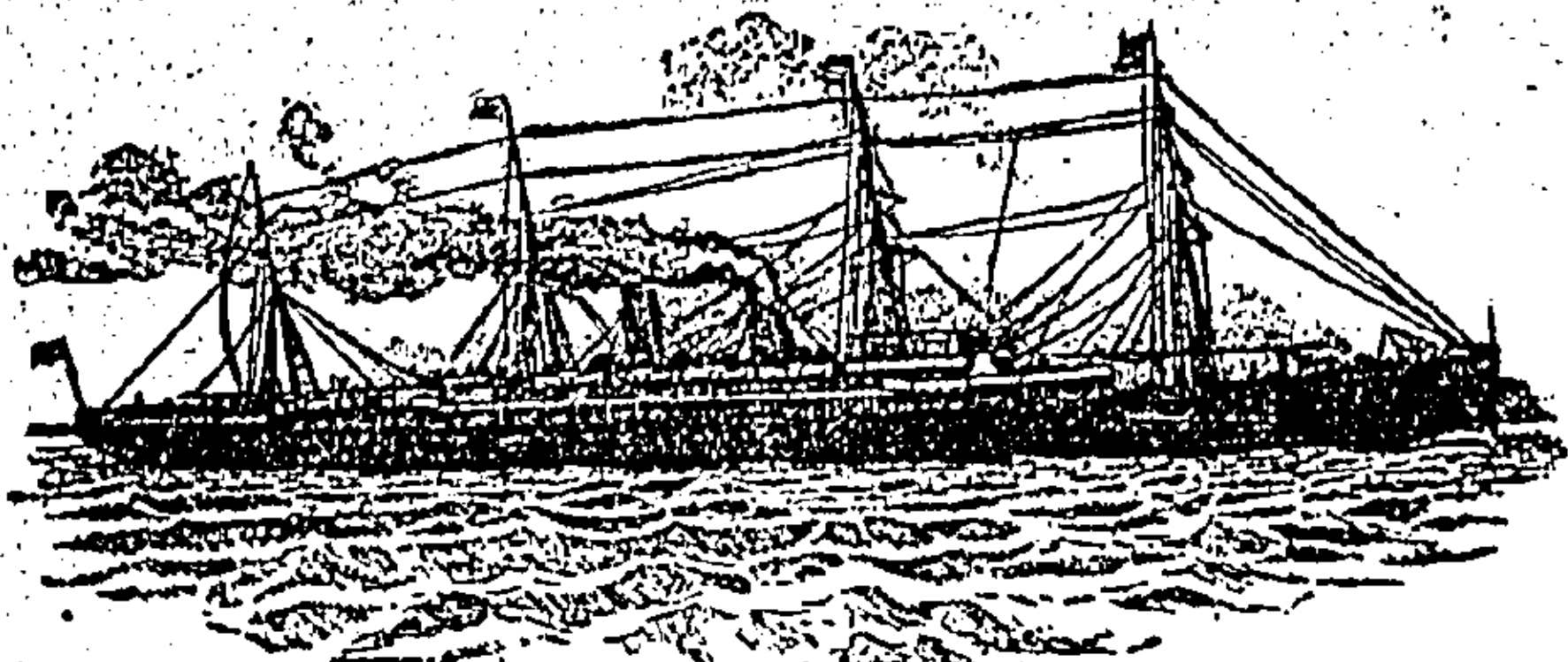






## Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"NIPPON MARU"	SATURDAY, 30th August, at Noon.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 9th September, at Noon.
"CORTIO"	TUESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 24th Sept., at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	WEDNESDAY, 1st October, at Noon.
"GABLIO"	FRIDAY, 10th October, at Noon.

THE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "NIPPON MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point on route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS. Special rates (first class only) are granted to and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Government of China and Japan.

Return Passage. Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

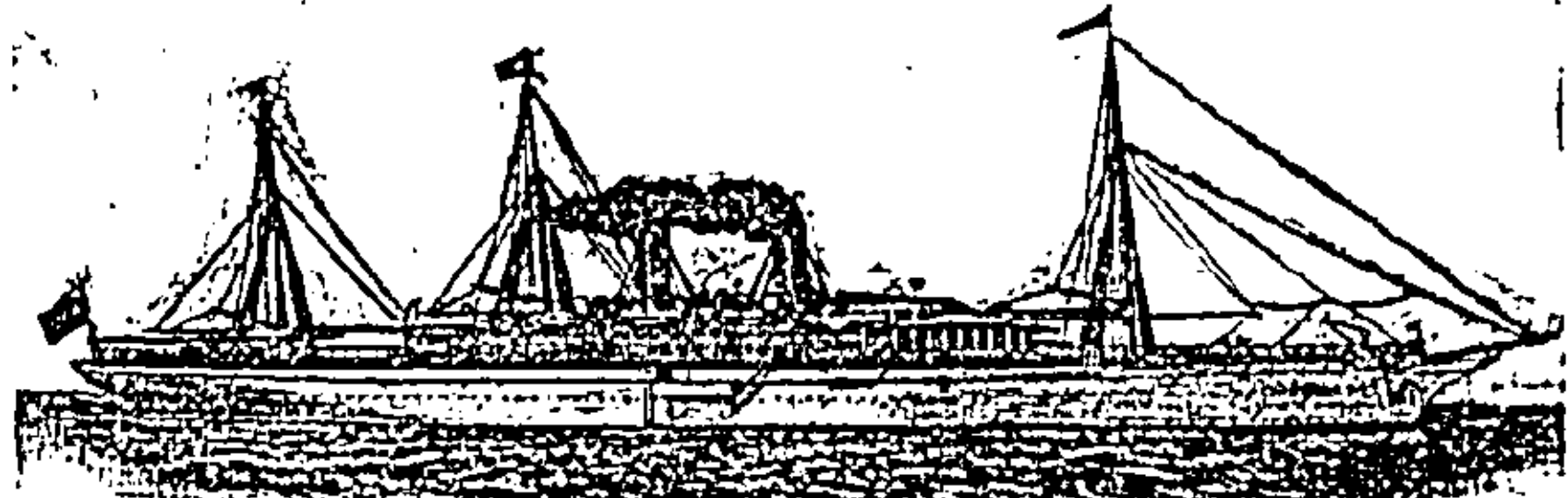
Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1902 SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, via CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF INDIA	Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug.
"TARTAR"	Comdr. E. Beetham, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 10th Sept.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 24th Sept.
"ATHENIAN"	Comdr. H. Mowatt, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 8th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 22nd Oct.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return Tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.	28th Aug.	Freight.
KONIGSBERG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).		
Mayer	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	10th Sept.	Freight and Passengers
BAMBERG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).		
Kirchner	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	24th Sept.	Freight.
PREIBURG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).		
Prisch	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	8th Oct.	Freight.
SILVIA	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).		
Behrens	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	22nd Oct.	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1902.

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN CO.,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of 4 per cent. (Two Dollars per Share) for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1902, will be PAID to those Persons who are Registered as Shareholders in the above Company on the 30th August, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to the 30th instant, both Days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1902. [877d]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last at the Rate of ONE POUND and TEN SHILLINGS Sterling per Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 18th August current at the OFFICES of the Corporation, where Shareholders are registered to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1902. [856d]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1902, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1902, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MOONEY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1902. [855d]

## STRAYED.

A WHITE BULL TERRIER DOG, with a brown spot on left ear; wearing collar and name plate, with the name J. ROSS, R.E.W.W., thereon. Answers to the name of "GINGER." A reward will be paid to anyone bringing same to  
Sergt. GERRARD,  
Govt. House.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1902. [875d]

## WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY EUROPEAN as Assistant Foreman of a Brick Yard. One with some previous knowledge of Brick making or Engineering preferred.

Apply by Letter to  
"R."  
C/o This Paper.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1902. [867d]

TO BE PUBLISHED ABOUT WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

THE TERRITORY OF  
WEI-HAI-WEI.

A DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE AND HANDBOOK TO THE TERRITORY OF WEI-HAI-WEI, WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS, &c., &c., &c.  
BY  
C. E. BRUCE-MITFORD.

AMONG other features of interest the book will contain the Text of the Convention, Climatic Statistics, a Historical Sketch of the China-Japanese War in its relation to Wei-hai-wei, and a specially contributed survey of the career of the 1st Chinese Regiment.

Orders should be placed with the publishers.  
PRICE—5s.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Yokohama.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1902. [858d]

## EUROPEAN BAKERY CO.

142, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG;  
35, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

THE EUROPEAN BAKERY COMPANY respectfully inform the public that they are now preparing to supply all kinds of Bread, Cakes, Fancy Biscuits, &c., to their customers both in Hongkong and Kowloon. Our Bread is made of German yeast and best flour, and is the best Bread that has ever been made in this Colony. Its beautiful taste and smell has no equal.

The work is under European supervision, and people can be insured to have wholesome and well baked Bread as they had at home. All our Bread will be stamped [EBC]. Sample free on application to the above address.

PRICE—Seven Cents per Pound.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [871d]

## HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

18, Bank Buildings, Wyndham Street.

FOUNDED in 1891, by DR. CANTLIE, and conducted for several years by H.E. POLLOCK, Esq., K.C.

TRUSTEES:  
HON. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G.,  
G. B. DODWELL, Esq.,  
R. SHEWAN, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Payable in Advance.

\$7.50.....Per Half Year.

\$1.40.....Per Month.

The Library contains, in addition to Fiction, a number of Standard Works on Biography, History, Travels, &c., and Works of Reference; and it is hoped to maintain it up to date.

Intending Subscribers are requested to apply to—

CAPTAIN SPENCER,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
Ordinance Office.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [1413c]

## DROZ &amp; Co.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,  
STEAM FACTORY ESTABLISHED 1864.  
ST. IMIER, SWITZERLAND.

SPECIALITIES:  
LEVER WATCH & CHRONOMETERS.

TRADE-MARKS:  
MAXIM, BERNA, &c.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES and CLOCKS  
by competent European experts at  
Moderate Rate.

NO. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [526c]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF BOMONJEE  
BEHRAMJEE DHANAPATEL  
OTHERWISE BOMONJEE BY-  
RAMJEE .....

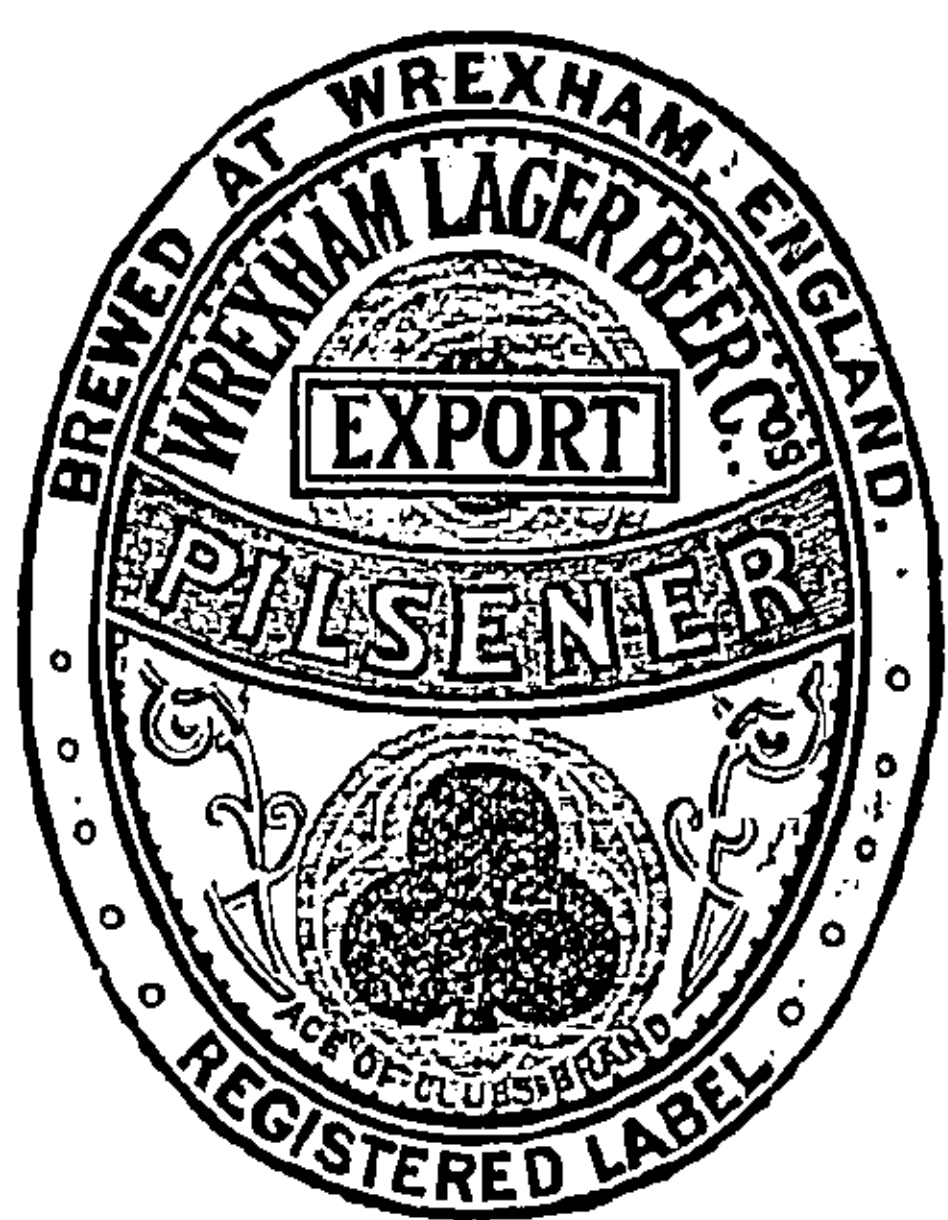
NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in the above matter on the 15th day of July, 1902, under Section 53 of "The Probates Ordinance, 1897," the 15th day of October, 1902, has been limited by the aforesaid Court as the time within which Creditors and others are to send in their Claims against the Estate of BOMONJEE BEHRAMJEE DHANAPATEL otherwise BOMONJEE BYRAMJEE, late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Broker, deceased, who died on the 7th day of April, 1902, and whose Will was proved by DINHAI, widow, and ARDE HIR CAWASJEE CAMA, Broker, one of the Executors and one of the Executors respectively therein named, in the Registry of the aforesaid Court on the 18th day of June, 1902; All Creditors and other persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands against the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send Particulars of their Claims or Demands to me the Undersigned as Solicitor for the said Executrix and Executor on or before the said 15th day of October, 1902, after which day the said Executrix and Executor will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice and the said Executrix and Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose Debt or Claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1902.

H. K. HOLMES,  
Solicitor.

770d] 54, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

## DRINK



## UNEXCELLED.

## SOLE AGENTS:

RITCHIE & Co.,

Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [675d]

## WANTED.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires to take Lessons in shorthand.  
Apply to  
"X"  
C/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1902.

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10 per case of 48 bottles (quarts.)  
Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents  
SIEMSEN & CO.,

Hongkong, 29th May, 1902. [595d]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex Factory.

\$3.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1902. [116]

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,  
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMAN'S RAHTJENS' GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HANT  
BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY HANT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1902. [118]

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

J. EYES  
FLUID

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY  
ITS USE  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1902. [111]

## Hotels.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

## GO TO THE

## KOWLOON HOTEL,

J. H. DOWNS,  
Manager.

KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE,  
Proprietor.

## THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

The most comfortable family Hotel in Hongkong.

EXCELLENT CUISINE, LOFTY ROOMS, CENTRALLY SITUATED,  
CIVILITY AND ATTENTION.

TERMS MODERATE.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1902.

Apply to

F. A. SILVA, Manager.

[1339c]

## "BOA VISTA,"

(HOTEL SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)  
MACAO.

THE most select Hotel in the Far-East, beautifully situated, over-looking the sea, and affords comfortable accommodation for travellers.

The strictest supervision as to food and cleanliness is exercised by a European Manager.

57d] Telegraphic Address: "BOA VISTA."

## Intimations.

## W. BREWER &amp; Co.

The International Library of Famous Literature, selections from the Works of great Writers, Ancient Mediaeval and Modern with Biographical and Explanatory Notes and Critical Essays, by many Eminent Writers edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., with nearly 500 full page Illustrations, and coloured plates, in 20 Volumes bound morocco; \$100.

The French in Tonkin and South China, by Alfred Cunningham; Illustrations, \$ 3.00.

Coronation Number Illustrated London News ..... 4.20

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [34d]

Coronation Number Illustrated London News ..... 4.20

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [34d]

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [34d]

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [34d]

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [34d]

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902.



## A BOXER REVOLT.

It is among the wonders of the modern world that all nations feel the harm to one. Formerly, before commercial connections had joined many countries in a common interest, revolution, riots, changes of dynasty and overthrow of government in one country made no impression upon any other. Now all this has changed, and such disturbances concern those most distant from their scene.

This is especially true of China. When the Boxer revolution of two years ago was over, and the Western nations succeeded in withdrawing their military occupation without the partition of that troubled empire, there was a feeling of relief.

In the conviction that a war between themselves had been averted by abstention from territorial acquisition, Russia has lingered in Manchuria, but especially disclaims any intention of permanent occupancy.

The situation, however, is disturbed by a reappearance of Boxer influence among the Chinese and symptoms of another revolt against the Imperial Government. If the powerful Prince Tuan join forces with the revolutionists the peril to Western interests will probably compel the return of the Occidental armies to China, and then the partition of that empire will no doubt follow. The immense and unjust indemnity forced out of her by the powers cannot be increased by another money obligation, for her resources will not support it. This will make partition, with all its perils, imperative.

If another revolution follow the symptoms which are now apparent it will likely be found that Russia has inspired it, in view of final partition of the country. As she is already in Manchuria, her position will enable her to hold on to that best part of the empire and make it permanent Russian territory. Her dominion will then be continuous from the Neva to the Amur, and the Amur to the Yellow Sea.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN CHINA, involving such consequences, may well be lamented by the people of the Western nations. It will distract their Governments from the policies which make for material betterment. Whatever benefit may finally come to the world from Western occupation of China will be so far in the future that the present generation will get none of it.—S. F. Call.

## THE MOST COSTLY STEAMER.

The sum of £1,235,000 (says the *Daily Commercial News*), for which the directors of the North German Lloyd are arranging policies of insurance on their new steamer the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* when she is ready for sea, not only indicates that she will be the most valuable merchant steamer afloat, but it affords a good measure of the rapidity with which the value of the largest merchant steamers has increased in recent years. Half-a-century ago, in 1857, a Liverpool paper recorded, with admiration, the estimate that the whole fleet of the Cunard line as it was might be valued at £936,756, and in those days that fleet consisted of nine steamers, the finest of their kind then in existence, which performed the Atlantic mail service, and six smaller boats which performed the subsidiary service. Fifty years later the estimated value of the most costly steamer in the world exceeds by £300,000 the whole value put upon the fifteen vessels of what was then regarded as about the finest fleet of merchant steamers in the world. The most rapid increase in the value of merchant steamers took place since 1887, the year in which the contest in tonnage and in ocean speed began between the Atlantic liners by the building of the *Servia* and the *City of Rome*. These two steamers were regarded as marvels of costliness though they were certainly not worth more than £150,000 when they left the hands of their builders. But that figure was soon left behind, and now, if shipowners wish to win the blue ribbon of the Atlantic back from the German, they must be prepared to spend a million more than the most costly steamer afloat was worth twenty years ago. That will always help to make the competitors for the somewhat barren honour of being for a short time the owners of the swiftest steamers in the world a very select number.

## NOT AFRAID OF AMERICA.

Our British and colonial exchanges do not betray any evidence that Pierpont Morgan has given them much alarm. It is common to have the more enthusiastic of our countrymen bewailing the fate of Great Britain, and to assume that she will soon be out of the carrying trade. It will be well for such people to take on a little ballast, lest they soar beyond the attraction of the earth and become wanderers in interstellar space.—*Maritime World*.

## UNDER FALSE COLOURS.

The English retailer is chary in his offerings, says a U.S. Journal, and many lines of goods are now sold without comment which one or two years ago were advertised as "of American make" or "of American style." The Diamond Match Company parades its goods under the old English name of Bryant & May; the American tobacco trust calls itself the English Tobacco Company, and advertises its goods to be made in England by British workmen; the proprietary medicines which were first introduced as American discoveries now blot from their advertisements anything that might identify them as importations from the United States. With every internal ailment, from the apparent effects of the South African war to the idleness of labor in certain localities, attributed to American competition, the prevailing prejudice can be understood.

G. GRIMALT, for RED, WHITE, BLUE, GREAT SPECIALTY COFFEE.

## CHINA APPEALS TO UNITED STATES.

WANTS TO PAY INDEMNITY IN SILVER INSTEAD OF GOLD.

Having practically adjusted the question connected with the surrender to the Chinese of the control of the city of Tientsin, this Government, the S. F. *Chronicle* states, has been asked to interest itself in the settlement of the grave difficulties growing out of the insistence of some of the powers upon payment of their share of the war indemnity in gold instead of silver. The Chinese Government is greatly disturbed over this. Minister Wu came early to the State Department to-day and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, in the course of which he presented a cablegram from the two leading members of the Chinese Court, who are primarily in charge of the negotiations. The message brings out for the first time the fact that it is now a difference of method rather than disposition that divides the powers, and that all seem ready to do what they can to make it possible for China to carry out her heavy obligations.

The cablegram, which is from Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Chang Tung, is as follows:—"According to reports of conferences held by the foreign Ministers at Peking on the indemnity question, the United States is willing to accept silver, Great Britain is willing to accept silver in accordance with the plan of amortization up to 1910 and Russia and France propose the collection of import duties in gold. It is also known that Japan has not taken any decided position. The revenues of China amount annually to 80,000,000 taels, 50,000,000 taels of which is set aside for the payment of the annual debt. How can the remaining 30,000,000 taels be made to satisfy the administrative requirements of twenty-two provinces?"

"Attempts to raise revenues from new sources on the part of the provincial authorities have in many cases created local disturbances. In case heavier taxes be imposed an uprising of the people will be the natural result. Since the various payments admit of no delay on the dates on which they severally fall due, money has to be taken from other funds in order to meet the pressing demand. It has already appeared to be beyond China's ability to make the payments even in silver in accordance with the treaty. The foreign powers know full well the financial resources of China. When the indemnity question first came up for discussion the total amount was repeatedly reduced. Now the willingness on the part of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France either to accept the silver or to pay duties in gold, in spite of the divergence of views that all appreciate the fact that to make payments in gold is a burden too heavy for China to bear. Inasmuch as the foreign powers have shown such consideration for China, we feel it incumbent upon us to make renewed representations on the subject to the end that an arrangement which shall be both reasonable and feasible may be found."

## VENICE TOTTERING.

CITY ARCHITECT WAGNER PREDICTS THE CITY'S COLLAPSE.

Prof. Wagner, the city architect, is of the opinion that practically the whole of Venice is doomed to destruction. He says that the subsoil has deteriorated and the piles and pillars are rotten and unable to stand the pressure on them. Shrinkages and sinking have been observed in the subsoil for many years, although an official commission lately declared that there was no danger from these causes. Prof. Wagner advocates the restoration of the loggia of Sansovino, but not the tower. He says that if the tower is rebuilt it should be in modern style.

The municipal council, however, has decided to rebuild the Campanile of St. Mark's, and the Sansovino Loggia. It has opened the subscription for this purpose with a vote of 500,000 lire. It is estimated that the recent collapse caused damage to the amount of four million lire (about \$800,000).

In all Venice there was no object of more historic interest than the Campanile of St. Mark's. It stood 98 metres (322 feet) in height. It was founded in 888, and restored in 1329. In 1417 a marble top was put on the old tower, and in 1517 it was crowned with the figure of an angel nearly sixteen feet in height. THE LOUETTA OR VESTIBULE on the east side of the campanile was erected by Sansovino, the famous architect, in 1540. It was once a rendezvous for the nobility, and was afterward used as a waiting-room for guards during the sessions of the council. There were bronze statues of Peace, Apollo, Mercury, and Pallas, and some reliefs on the coping that were also of Sansovino's creation. There were bronze doors that had been cast in 1750. In the interior was a Madonna and Child, with St. John in terra cotta, also by Sansovino.

THE TOWER was always open, but no one was permitted to enter alone. A lone traveler, however, was permitted to engage a bystander to enter the tower with him. The ascent was made up a winding inclined plane that had thirty-eight bends in it. At the top was stationed a fire watchman, who always carried a telescope. The view from the tower top embraced the whole city, the lagoon, the Alps, and a part of the Adriatic.

From the tower, in the great days of the Venetian republic, the first glimpse of homecoming war vessels was seen and signaled. In 1818 there hung, halfway up the tower, a wooden cage in which prisoners were kept until they starved to death. In the olden days there were four bells sounded for different purposes. La marangola was sounded at dawn to call the laboring classes; la sestamezzana opened the official bureaux; la trotter called the council to duty, and the bell del maleficio tolled out the requiem for those who were to be put to death. A fifth bell later was brought from Candia, and was tolled only on Ascension Day.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

## Consignees.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

S.S. "PRINCESS IRENE," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 9.30 A.M., and THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd September, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
MELCHELS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [653c]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE," FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [872d]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE," FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th September, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [873d]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, KARRACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Yarn will be landed at Lap-Sap-Wan Godown Lot No. 1235-6.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here, unless notice to the contrary be given immediately. This Steamer brings cargo from Levant Ports ex s.s. *Frans Ferdinand*.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [829d]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CANDIA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M., TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company, who will survey goods at 11 A.M. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Certificates of damage must be obtained within two days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1902.

## Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "DORIC."

are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, at Kennedy Town, (Marine Lot 243), and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from our Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1902.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"NIPPON MARU." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1902.

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

WILL BE OPENED ON 3RD NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE Exposition, which is situated close to the Railway Terminus at Hanoi, will comprise a GRAND PALACE and MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS, containing Artistic, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Productions of the greatest variety from France and her Colonies (1st section); French Indo-China (2nd section); and the countries of the Far East—China, Japan, Philippines, Siam, Netherlands India, British India, Straits Settlements, Burma, &c. (3rd section).

The WEATHER in TONKIN during the months of November, December, January, and February, is mild and invigorating and may be compared to a winter at Nice.

The GALLERY OF FINE ARTS will contain more than 500 Pictures, and will be organized under the Direction of the Inspection-General of Fine Arts of Paris.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS by Railways and Steamers to the chief Places of Interest in Indo-China (Cochin-China, Tonkin, Laos, Cambodia, Annam) will be organized at reasonable prices.

Attractions of ALL KINDS: Military Bands, Theatres, Circus, Concerts, Aquatic Sports, Balloon Ascensions, Fireworks, Dances, &c., will be provided.

REDUCED PRICES will be charged by all Steamship Lines running to Haiphong, from whence Hanoi may be reached in a few hours by Railway or Steamer.

NUMEROUS First-Class HOTELS and CAFES assure every accommodation to visitors at moderate prices.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to the French Consulates in the Far East.

P. THOME, Commissaire-General de l'Exposition de Hanoi.

718d]

## SANG MOW,

DEALER IN

Rattan Furniture, Bamboo Blinds and Matting of All Kinds.

No. 45, Queen's Road, Central.

Private Lists On Application.

Orders Executed Promptly.

H'kong, 12th May, 1902. [541d]

## LEE LOONG.

DEALER IN

Furniture, Blackwood, Plated Glass, Crockery, Brasses and Iron Bedsteads and Rattan Sofas for whole sale.

JUST ARRIVED.

No. 1 & 3, D'Agular Street.

Behind Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1902. [496d]

## CHEONG SHING.

No. 39, Queen's Road Central.

(Opposite to Messrs. GAYFF & Co.)

DEALERS IN

Jewellery and Silks, Pearls and Jadestone Ware, Ivory Ware, Brasses, Chinese Goods of all kinds.

And also General Exporters.

An inspection is respectfully solicited.

Good quality and good workmanship guaranteed.

Prices lower than other shops in the same line of business. [501d]

## GRIMALT'S SYRUP

OR HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obsolete Coughs, or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMALT'S SYRUP OR HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimalt's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimalt's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of imitations.

GRIMALT & Co. Paris, sold by all Chemists.

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TAMBA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 23rd August, at Daylight.
RIOJUN MARU	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 25th August, at 4 P.M.
KASUGA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SATURDAY, 30th August, at Noon.
KAMAKURA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 29th August, at Daylight.
KUMANO MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 29th August, at Noon.
IYO MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 8th Sept., at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For full information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1902.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers. Captains. Tons. 1902.

Tacoma ..... A. Dixon ..... 2811 Aug. 23  
Hyades ..... T. W. Garlick ..... 3753 Sept. 12  
Glenogle ..... G. E. Warner ..... 3750 Sept. 20  
Lyra ..... ..... 4200 Oct. 4

Steamers marked (\*) have no passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1902. [874d]



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN,"

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1902. [4

## WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER AND FEMALE AILMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor.—

THOMAS BEECHAM,



## Intimations.

TELEPHONE NO. 116.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
A. R. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

**A CHEE & CO.,**  
祥利廣

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**FURNITURE DEALERS.**

DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE

ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES

PASTEUR'S MICROBE PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES

COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

**PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT**

DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS  
GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [728d]

**GEO. PATTON & CO**

Have for Sale a large Consignment of  
H. W. JOHNS & CO'S  
ASBESTOCEL SECTIONAL PIPE  
COVERING, ASBESTOCEL SHEET  
AND PAPER for covering ROULETS and  
FLUES, BULKHEADS, &c.

ASBESTOS CEMENT for ROULETS  
DRUMS, HEATERS, &c.

STEAM PACKING, GASKETS and  
FIRE-PROOFING MATERIALS

MODERATE COST  
EFFICIENT, DURABLE

Estimates and Samples furnished on  
application.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1902. [1780d]

**NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.**

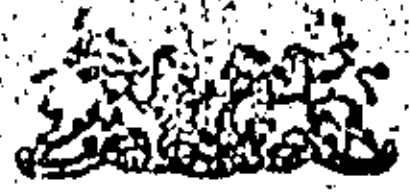
ROTISSERIE,  
Meats a la Carte.  
CHOPS, STEAKS, etc., at any time,  
between 7.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.  
Monthly Dinner at Moderate Rates.

Madar & Farmer,  
Proprietors.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1901. [1052d]

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,**  
HONGKONG.

OWING to the insufficiency of accommoda-  
tion in the present building and the in-  
creasing demand for admission, it has been  
found necessary to extend the wings of the  
main building and to enlarge the Chinese de-  
partment by an additional storey with two  
wings. The estimated cost will amount to over  
\$15,000. To cover these expenses we Appeal  
to the liberality of all friends of Education.  
The establishment has been in existence for the  
last 25 years and is open to all classes. Much  
of the clerical work of the city is carried on by  
its pupils. As this is the first time we have  
applied for assistance we expect a generous  
response. The names of our most liberal  
Benefactors will be inscribed upon marble  
tablets, as a lasting testimony of their generosity.  
THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1901.

## Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON  
AND CO., LTD.**

**BREWED  
GINGER BEER**

IN STONE BOTTLES.

The Ginger Beer we supply is prepared  
in our well-known factories from the freshest  
and best ingredients, and holds the unique  
position of being the only Ginger Beer in  
the Colony that is actually BREWED.

Of the highest standard of excellence and  
purity, our Ginger Beer forms a most refresh-  
ing beverage.

It is sold in the following places:

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## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in  
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies—Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

## BIRTH.

On the 21st inst., at the Government Civil  
Hospital, the wife of Acting Chief Inspector H.  
G. BAKER, of a daughter.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1902.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. A. FRASER, chief officer, *Zafiro*, has  
been promoted to Captain Fraser, *Zafiro*.

THREE FATAL CASES OF PLAGUE  
occurred in the Colony during the past twenty-  
four hours.

WASTE OF WATER.—A Chinese coolie  
was fined \$1 this morning for wasting water at  
Yau Ma Tei.

DUMPING DEAD BODIES.—During the  
past twenty-four hours three dead bodies were  
dumped into the street.

OPIUM.—A Chinaman and a Chinawoman  
were each fined \$50 or two months for having  
raw opium in their possession without a licence.

ALL RIGHT.—The s.s. *Zafiro* has mono-  
polized the China and Manila S.S. Company's  
hull, which was vacated by the *Diamond*  
yesterday afternoon.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY has perfected arrangements for a  
service from Victoria to Valparaiso. The fleet  
will consist of four steamers.

A GYMKHANA will be given by the Hong-  
kong Polo Club, at Causeway Bay, to-morrow  
(Saturday) at 5 p.m. The Band of the 2nd Royal  
Welsh Fusiliers will play during the afternoon.

A CHINESE CONSTABLE disguised him-  
self as a coolie yesterday, and by this means  
caught six Chinese gamblers in the act of "play-  
ing" in the street. Each was this morning  
fined \$3.

CONSUL RUBLEE, writing from Hongkong,  
says two young San Francisco salesmen have  
been doing well in China. They studied the  
language thoroughly before they ventured  
among the oriental merchants.

MURPHY INDEED.—At the Police Court  
this morning, a seaman, J. Murphy by name,  
was charged with being drunk. In answer to  
a query as to whether he would plead guilty or  
no he said: "I don't remember." Fined \$1.

JELEBU MINING CO.—A special meeting  
of the shareholders of Jelebu Mining and  
Trading Company is called for Aug. 23 at noon  
to authorize the directors to carry into effect  
an agreement of Aug. 13 granting an option to  
purchase the property of the Company.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.—A Chinese  
trader was charged with being unlawfully  
possessed of 193 piculs of rice value \$87.75  
on the 21st instant at Kowloon. The evidence  
for the prosecution was that the defendant was  
in a boat covered with canvas and under it  
there were 13 bags of rice as to the possession  
of which he could not give a satisfactory  
account. Mr. Hazland fined him \$100 or 2  
months. The fine was paid.

GAMBLING.—Inspector Dymond drove a  
herd of eleven native gamblers before Mr.  
Kemp this morning. All had been nicely  
caught in a trap specially baited, the scene of  
capture being a long suspected house. While  
one of the gamblers was trying to make his  
escape from the house he fell from the top  
floor to the ground and was removed to the  
Hospital. Two of the others were fined \$50  
and the remainder were let off for \$3.

BY KIND PERMISSION of Lieut.-Col.  
Birdwood and Officers, the Band of the 10th  
Bombay Light Infantry will play at Hongkong  
Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) evening, from 8  
to 9.30 p.m.

## PROGRAMME.

1. March "Mantaban" Souza.  
2. Intermezzo "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascheroni.  
3. Selection "French Maid" Slaughter.  
4. Waltz "Sobre las Olas" Rosas.  
5. Song "Promises of life" Cowen.  
6. Valse "Gondoliers" Sullivan.  
"God save the King."

LARCENY.—The Chinaman, charged with  
breaking into Nethersole Hospital on the 13th  
inst., was again brought up for trial at the Police  
Court this morning. Evidence showed that a  
medical student reported to the police that his  
room was broken into and clothing to the value  
of \$20 was stolen. This put the police on the alert  
and they caught the prisoner pawing some of  
the stolen goods. He pleaded not guilty; but  
it availed him not, the penalty being one  
month's hard labour. In connection with this  
case a Chinawoman was sentenced to three  
months' hard labour for receiving stolen prop-  
erty.

G. GIRAUULT for Best FRENCH BREAD,  
4, 4 1/2 and 10 Loaves.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CUSTOMS BILL  
strikes a blow at trusts and like business com-  
binations. It is provided that goods may be  
admitted free of duty in all cases where those  
who make such goods in Australia have entered  
into any kind of a combination to keep up the  
price.

PONIES FOR SALE.—The following ponies,  
the property of Major Warren, R.A. will be sold  
to-morrow—*Brumby*, Bay Water Gelding  
14.1.1. Winner of the *Nik Desperandum Stakes*  
at the last Race Meeting. *Shofe*, Cream Water  
Mare 14.1.1. Winner of the *Morrison Hill Cup*  
"Off Day" Races, 9.12. *Kangaroo*, Winner  
of races. See advertisement.

BRITISH TRADE POLICY.—Replying to a  
question of Henry Labouchere (Advanced Rad-  
ical) in the House of Commons, intended to  
elicit a statement as to whether the resignation  
of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the  
Exchequer, indicated the possibility of the ad-  
option of a protective policy, the Premier, A. J.  
Balfour, said there was no ground for believing  
that any policy settled upon by the Cabinet  
while the Chancellor was a member of it would  
be changed by his retirement.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP PLANS.—R. P.  
Houston & Co. of Liverpool, it is announced,  
intend immediately to start a line of cargo  
steamers from Middlesbrough, Glasgow and  
Liverpool to South African ports to carry  
cargo at cut rates. In conjunction with the  
Prince line, the Houstons intend to establish  
also a fortnightly service between New York  
and South African ports. The *Journal of Commerce* is authority for the statement that the  
Canadian Government has invited Messrs.  
Allan, Holt, Jones and other Liverpool ship-  
owners to make tenders for a service of  
eighteen-knot passenger steamers between  
Vancouver, Australia and points on the Pacific,  
and also for a service of commodious and  
quick freight steamers.

THIEF SEVERELY PUNISHED.—A  
coolie was this morning charged before Mr.  
Hazland with feloniously attempting to steal  
from a European lady a gold watch and a  
black beaded chain valued £4 on the 21st inst.  
From the evidence of the prosecutrix, it  
appears that yesterday about 7 p.m. while she  
was going up to the tram station in a chair,  
the defendant came running down the hill  
very quickly with one hand over his head  
and with the other he snatched her watch  
and the chain was broken. The chair was  
put down and the coolies ran  
after the thief down Battery Path. On the  
evidence of one of the chair coolies Mr. Haz-  
land found the charge proven and sentenced the  
defendant to six months' hard labour, during the  
first and last fortnights prisoner to be kept in  
solitary confinement, and also to receive twenty  
strokes twice.

THE PROHIBITION OF CUBICLES is  
one of the most sweeping laws recently pro-  
posed, bearing in mind that each floor of a ten-  
ement house, from the formation of the Colony,  
has accommodated several families. It would  
have the effect of each family having to rent a  
whole floor, or several families living in public  
on the same floor, and it is certain that a large  
number of the population cannot afford to rent  
a whole floor. Therefore the result must be,  
either to drive thousands out of the Colony, or  
to materially raise the price of labour. From  
a theoretical sanitary point of view the prohibi-  
tion of cubicles is an excellent idea, so would  
be semi-detached houses with separate rooms;  
but this improvement, the local architects rec-  
ommend, should neither be suddenly effected,  
nor at the expense of owners who have in  
many cases leased land expressly laid out for  
Chinese tenement houses by the Government.  
If cubicles be abolished compensation should  
be given.

THE WORLD'S PEACE.—The esteemed  
prophets of the saffron journals have during  
the past few weeks been especially busy in pre-  
dicting anarchy and the triple alliance between  
Germany, Italy and Austro-Hungary, despite  
which fact the latest cable advices clearly assert  
that this important league of nations is to con-  
tinue. The Dreibund, as the union under which  
these nations stand together for mutual defence  
in case of attack, is called, was first entered  
into in 1883, and it is said that of its clauses  
provides that each of the allies shall not only  
refrain from hostile attack, but shall avoid  
courses of action liable to awaken distrust  
in any quarter. Such an alliance makes for  
the peace and security of all the world. Over  
the peace and security of the world the same  
pacific end, is the dual alliance between France  
and Russia. Still another great factor looking  
to the avoidance of war is the recent grouping  
of Great Britain and Japan, with the United  
States as a friendly neutral. The prospect is,  
as someone has rightly said, that the wars of  
the future will be commercial rather than  
military.—*Daily World* (Vancouver).

LIANG CHEN TUNG, the newly appointed  
Minister from China to the United States, is a  
comparatively young man, being but a little  
over 40 years of age. He is a man of pro-  
gressive ideas, whose opinions have been formed  
from his education, which was received partly  
in the United States, from his former connec-  
tion with the Chinese Embassy and from his  
contact with European civilization in the  
course of several special missions. Chen was  
one of the four parties of Chinese boys who  
were sent to the United States about twenty  
years ago for the purpose of completing their  
education. He studied at Andover Academy.  
While Chen was Minister to Washington  
some years ago Chen served as interpreter dur-  
ing the three years of his incumbency. Later  
he was secretary of a special mission sent to  
Japan, and at the jubilee of Queen Victoria  
which went to London. It was, from the  
connection with the latter mission that he ob-  
tained his knighthood. Last year, when China  
dispatched a special mission to Germany to  
make formal apologies for the murder of  
Baron von Ketteler, Chen was a member of the  
party.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

G. GIRAUULT for Best FRENCH BREAD,  
4, 4 1/2 and 10 Loaves.

## QUEEN'S MINES, LIMITED.

## WOUND UP.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of  
Queen's Mines, Limited, was this forenoon  
held at the offices of the Company, 38 and 40  
Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of sub-  
mitting to the shareholders for confirmation,  
the following resolution, passed at an  
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Com-  
pany held on the 5th instant:—That the  
Company be wound up voluntarily and that  
Arthur Rylands Lowe, of Victoria,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, Chartered Ac-  
countant, be, and he is hereby appointed,  
Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.  
Those present were Messrs. Hart Buck  
(Chairman), J. A. Jupp, A. H. Mancell, W. D.  
Sutton, A. P. Nobbs, Lau Chu Pak, Wong  
Man Lam and J. L. Cotter.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I do not  
think there is anything I can add to what I  
have already told you at the last meeting and  
unless any shareholder has any remarks or  
suggestions to make I will simply put the  
Resolution to you.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded, and the resolu-  
tion was carried unanimously.

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES,  
LIMITED.

## WOUND UP.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the  
above Company was held at the offices of the  
Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, at  
noon to-day, when the Resolution, which was  
passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting  
of the Company held on Tuesday, 5th August,  
was submitted for confirmation as a Special  
Resolution, namely:—

"That the Company be wound up volun-  
tarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, of Victoria,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, Chartered Ac-  
countant, be, and he is hereby appointed Li-  
quidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Those present were Messrs. Hart Buck  
(Chairman), A. H. Mancell, Lau Chu Pak, J.  
A. Jupp, W. D. Sutton, A. P. Nobbs, Wong  
Man Lam and J. L. Cotter.

The President said:—Gentlemen, at our last  
meeting, I think I explained to you fully the  
reasons we have for making the proposal to go  
into liquidation and I do not think it neces-  
sary to waste your time into going over them  
again. If, however, any shareholder wishes  
for any further information, before I put the  
resolution to the meeting, I shall be pleased  
to give it.

No questions being asked the resolution was  
put to the meeting.

Mr. A. H. Mancell seconded.  
Carried unanimously.

## VERANDAHS IN HONGKONG.

In the architects' reports on the new Public  
Health Bill a recommendation is made that  
section 135 relating to verandahs be deleted.  
This section, they state, means the total aboli-  
tion of verandahs over Crown land in future,  
and the gradual disappearance, through decay  
and fire, of all existing verandahs. In place of  
discouraging the erection of verandahs and  
balconies every inducement should be offered  
to erect them; and it would be conducive  
to good sanitation if verandahs and bal-  
conies in certain classes of houses were made  
compulsory. Nothing encourages the Chi-  
nese so much to have large windows, and  
to keep them open, as verandahs or balconies;  
these interfere very little with the ventilation  
of streets, and afford a space in which women  
and children can sit in the open air with a  
certain amount of privacy, which is a great  
consideration with the Chinese. Verandahs  
are concessions over Crown land, that is to  
say, over public land, but there is no reason  
why this section should be applied to private  
streets. Even should verandahs and balconies  
be prohibited, surely areas need not; they do  
not obstruct the footway, or exclude light and  
air from the street, but provide extra ventilation  
and light for the building.

## EUROPEAN RESERVATION.

The authors of the report, on the new Bill  
relating to Public Health and Buildings now  
before the Council, are at a loss to understand  
the reason for altering the line of "European  
Reservation" and so largely increasing the area  
on which Chinese houses can be built, unless  
it is considered that the Ordinance will un-  
der such a large number of Chinese that some  
additional land must be provided on which  
ordinary Chinese houses can be built. This  
increased area is in their opinion unsuitable, as  
it will be found that the poorer classes, which  
would be unhoused, will not live on the upper  
levels, and the proposed Wanchai Reclamation,  
and the land available at Kowloon, will afford  
far more suitable accommodation.

The present line was fixed by Ordinance  
16 of 1888, and relying on that Ordinance  
a large number of European houses have been  
built, many of them very costly; these would  
be ruined if Chinese houses were built round  
them.

The whole of the proposed additional area,  
with the exception of that in the occupation of  
the Military and the Public Gardens, has been  
leased by the Government for 999 years, and  
while some of the lots on the lower levels may  
be enhanced in value, others will be seriously  
depreciated and should be entitled to compen-  
sation.

It is difficult to imagine why the Public Gar-  
dens, and lands in the occupation of the Mil-  
itary, are included in a "Chinese" area.

G. GIRAUULT for Best FRENCH BREAD,  
4, 4 1/2 and 10 Loaves.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
BUILDINGS ORDINANCE, 1902.

## THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The following is the concluding section of  
the report drawn up for the landowners on the  
above Bill:—

There is no doubt that many of the streets  
are narrow and that improvements with regard  
to back lanes are required, but it must be re-  
membered that the land was sold by the Gov-  
ernment in its present form, that the Gov-  
ernment received the premium on the sales,  
and also the Crown Rents, which are calculated  
on the areas, and have from time to time im-  
proved of every building erected thereon  
therefore if it be now considered desirable to  
decrease the built-up area for the purpose of  
sanitation, it is only right that compensation  
should be granted and the Crown Rent re-  
duced.

For it must be borne in mind that all lots  
will not suffer to a like extent, many would be  
entirely ruined and unable to be rebuilt, others  
would lose say half their value, and others  
again, though unfortunately not many, would be  
but little affected.

There is a considerable difference between  
what are evidently considered by the Sanitary  
Experts as "Insanitary" houses here, and  
what are considered as insanitary houses  
at home; the former have been built in con-  
formity with the laws of the Colony many of  
them specially made with reference to sanita-  
tion, while Insanitary houses at home are  
invariably very

OLD CLASS OF BUILDINGS  
which have not been erected under any build-  
ing or sanitary law. Unless compensation  
were given, owners of property would naturally  
strive to keep up old buildings as long as  
possible, and would not be encouraged to build  
new and more sanitary houses.

Many clauses in the proposed Bill have been  
taken from the Public Health and other Home  
Acts, but it is noteworthy how carefully all the  
clauses in these Acts which refer to compen-  
sation have been avoided, and we would refer  
you to:

- (a) The London Building Act 1895, section 15.
- (b) The Housing of the Working Classes  
Act 1890.
- (c) The provisions of the Lands Clauses Con-  
solidation Act.
- (d) The Glasgow Building Act 1900, section  
60 (2), &c.
- (e) The Liverpool Building Regulations,  
sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, &c.
- (f) Birmingham Building Act 1883, sections  
31, 39 (3).

these refer to cases of compensation in the  
matter of Town Improvements, &c.

It is a legal point how far the

GOVERNMENT AS THE LANDLORD

has the right to alter the terms and conditions  
under which these leases have been granted,  
the purchase money paid and the annual Crown  
Rent kept up. This point, as well as the many  
other legal points in the proposed Bill we must  
leave entirely in the hands of your legal ad-  
visers, but we would point out that if this Bill is  
passed in its present form, it will mean the

## LOSS OF MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

to the owners; in fact the sum will be so large,  
and its effect in unhousing such a large prop-  
ortion of the population, and raising the price of  
labour, will be so great, that it will ruin thou-  
sands interested in land, and seriously jeopardize  
the financial position of the Colony.

If, on the other hand, the Bill is passed in  
its present form, but with compensation clauses  
to all owners who can show loss by reason of  
this Bill, the sum will still be found to be the  
same and will prove so large, that we believe  
the financial result to the Colony will be disas-  
trous.

## THE REMEDY

will,



## TELEGRAMS.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

**Trouble in Soudan.**  
It is learnt on the authority of the *St. James Gazette* that trouble is brewing in Soudan. The Governor of Kordofan is hastily returning from his holiday. An expedition is preparing with all speed in order to meet the emergency.

(Reuters.)

**Return of the Hongkong Troops.**

LONDON, August 19th.  
The Hongkong Coronation Troops have sailed, via the United States of America.

**The Boer Generals in Holland.**

Though the welcome accorded to the Boer Generals at Rotterdam and the Hague was cordial, the crowds were unexpectedly small and showed little enthusiasm.

**The Anti-Clerical Measures in France.**

The execution of the expulsion decrees in France has been completed.

**THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.****ORDERS TO BRITISH SHIP-BUILDING YARDS.**

A Philadelphia despatch authoritatively states that the Standard Oil Co. will build in England a fleet of twelve huge steamships of the proportions of the *Kennecott*, which has a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons of refined oil in cases. The undertaking, which involves the expenditure of millions of dollars, is taken as an indication of the intention of the big corporation to fill the orders of the Orient with oil shipped in its own vessels. Twelve craft like the *Kennecott*, calculating that each could make two trips a year, would be able to land 480,000 gallons of oil in China and Japan every twelve months, and this amount would be about one-eighth of the total export of that product annually to foreign ports from Philadelphia. Just what such an undertaking would mean to the countless deep-water sailing-ships, that calculate on getting oil cargoes out to the far east, is problematical, but it is believed that they would be obliged to seek business in other channels, because conditions at present point to a recurrence of what took place in the European oil trade.

At one time hundreds of sailing-ships found lucrative employment in the European oil trade, carrying the product in barrels at a freight rarely under four shillings. The Standard built tank-ships, and now absolutely controls the output of oil to Europe. Philadelphia exports to Europe and the far east 300,000,000 to 360,000,000 gallons of oil annually and upward of two-thirds of this amount is now carried in ships owned and operated by the Standard Oil Co. Its fleet of sailing ships for the Chinese and Japanese trade is also being increased rapidly.

**THE PROGRESS OF CHINA.**

Much has been said about the increase of traffic in the East. To use an illustration what has occurred in Japan. Twenty years ago the foreign trade of Japan was not to exceed \$1 per capita of the population. To-day this trade is equal to \$6 or \$7 per capita of its population. Twenty years ago it amounted to about \$10,000,000 and to-day it amounts to about \$250,000,000. In 1890 the entire foreign trade with China amounted to about 90 cents per capita. With a good stable government which will protect the Chinaman in the fruits of his own labor and enterprise, there is no reason why the Chinese trade should not increase as rapidly as that of Japan has increased. The Chinaman is the better merchant of the two. This is, indeed, a trade worth striving for.

**MANILA HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.**

Harbour improvements, comprising the dredging of that portion of Manila Harbour at the mouth of Pasig river, 4,500 feet wide by 8,000 feet in length; in other words, the removal of over 5,000,000 cubic yards of material; the building of 8,000 feet of stone breakwater, the top of which will be finished with a capping of concrete; the building of 4,500 feet of rough stone with no finish along the front of the walled city, following the contour of the famous Malacanang drive.

Three contracts in number, aggregating about \$3,000,000, were awarded. That of the improvement of the harbour comprises two contracts amounting to \$2,500,000, while the smaller contract for the construction of a breakwater at Langlei Point, in the abutment of the arsenal at Cavite. The first contract is for the building of Mammoth principal breakers, for which 4,500 tons of steel, 3,500 piles, 5,000 feet of wire, 50,000 barrels of cement and a large amount of rock from the quarries will be used.

The preliminaries for this work, before a yard of rock can be laid or a foot of earth dredged, are fair-sized contracts in themselves. First the company has established headquarters at Manila, near which are the company's shipyard. Here will be built a fleet of a dozen scows and a steel launch which will be used to tow the stone from the quarries across the bay. These barges will be 125 feet in length. The dredge will be shipped from the United States and put together at the yard. It will be a suction dredge built of steel.

COTTAM &amp; CO. FOR SUN BATS.

**THE QUESTION OF FRENCH DESIGNS ON MACAO.**

The following is translated from the Portuguese newspaper *O Patriota*:

This question has recently received the attention of our contemporaries in this colony, above all the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which, in its issue of the 6th inst., did not doubt to express its apprehensions in a leading article. It invited at the same time the attention of its Government to the expansion of French influence in South China and to the efforts to establish a naval and military sanatorium at Macao, by endeavouring to this end to acquire, in the first instance, the Boa Vista Hotel from Capt. W. E. Clarke, and subsequently *Villa Branca*, the property of a high public official.

Our enlightened contemporary further states that, the French, seeing that their attempts have proved abortive, had recourse to their missionaries, and took advantage of an additional clause in the Convention with China of 1860, (by which missionaries are enabled to acquire, by purchase or lease, land in any part of China to erect buildings thereon), to buy a piece of ground through a missionary named Lo, in Cou-sa, in the district of Heung-shan, close to Poria do Cerco.

Our contemporary sees, in all this, bad intentions on the part of the French Government and did not doubt to recommend openly to its Government the greatest vigilance on the movement of French influences to check not only the expansion of French influence in South China but also that Macao may not be annexed by France, having regard to the fact that Portugal, as a friendly nation and an old ally of England, has no fleet of her own nor military resources sufficient to repel a foreign invasion.

Putting aside the rivalries of Great Britain who, for her own interests, must always be on her guard and full of precautions, we do not agree with our contemporary, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, when it thinks that the French desire to have a sanatorium at Macao as a strategic base for the purposes of their colonial expansion and to serve them, so to say, as a foothold for her complete control over South China. What surprises us is that our contemporary should think this, when unfortunately many Portuguese hold the same view and even our Government in spite of official declarations of the French Government through the medium of its representatives at Canton and Macao to Conselheiro Governor Horta e Costa.

We know from a good source that M. Hardouin, Consul for France at Canton, was perfectly correct in his procedure with the Government of Macao, to whom he communicated frankly and without reserve the intention which the Governor-General of Indo-China, Mr. Doumer, had of establishing a sanatorium at Macao simply for the convalescence of civil and military officials who may be attacked by malaria and for whom a change is necessary. Moreover, the French Consul said that the choice of Macao was determined by its good sanitary conditions, generally known in the East, and for its being more convenient and less expensive for the Republic to send the convalescents to Macao than to have to send them back to France or to the French sanatorium in Japan. The French Consul further stated that the establishment would be subject to Portuguese laws and under the direct control of Portuguese doctors who would receive salaries for their services; and, lastly, he desired to know if the Portuguese Government would oppose the scheme.

Governor Horta e Costa found the project so reasonable and practicable that he answered that, on his part, there was no reason for objection and that he hoped the Government of the metropolis, to whom he was going to telegraph on the subject, would accede with good grace to the wishes of M. Doumer. The reply was delayed and, during the interval, it seemed that, for the better assurance of the Portuguese Government the Consular Agent for France at Macao, confirmed in writing the intentions of the French Government, ratifying obedience to the laws of the country and assuring that the projected sanatorium would not possess any semblance of an official institution.

After the lapse of some fifteen days there was published in the *Boletim Official* the proclamation decreeing the expropriation of the Boa Vista Hotel and all the buildings comprised within the area from the hotel to the summer-house called "Santa Sancha," the property of an Englishman, Mr. Herbert Dent, of Canton. By the proclamation, Mr. Hardouin and all those who had knowledge of the negotiations became aware of the decision of the Home Government in their attitude and silence.

To those quick of apprehension a gentle hint suffices. Once that loyalty is not reciprocated with loyalty; once that our Government resorts to law to frustrate the end of the French Government, by means of expropriation, it was not to be wondered at that the latter also resorted to law to push forward its purpose, the more so when the number of the convalescents was large and who could not remain in the insalubrious territories of Indo-China. The French, therefore, tried, in the name of Dr. Mesny, to buy "Villa Branca" from Dr. Gomes da Silva. The agreement for sale and purchase would have been completed if it had not been for the silliness of the treasury employees through whom the provincial government came to be possessed of the knowledge of the affair, and the use of moral pressure on the owner. The result of the action was that the vendor went to the would-be purchaser and stated to him that, as the sale was not yet legally completed, he was in time to alter his decision and not sell his property. And the French, the *Hongkong Telegraph* now says, convinced of the impracticability of acquiring a property in Macao, bought a site in Cou-sa near the boundary of

COTTAM &amp; CO. FOR PANAMA HATS.

Macao and as we know for a fact the French did purchase the ground for \$1,000. No one can suppose that the French ignore the right they have of acquiring any property in Macao. Not only does Portuguese civil right enable them to do so, but also by treaty of Friendship and Commerce between France and Portugal. It is true that the scheme for the purchase of the Boa Vista Hotel was nullified because our Government decreed its resumption, so also was the purchase of "Villa Branca" invalidated because the owner declined to execute the deed owing to the fact of his being a civil servant and thought he should not act contrary to the wishes of his Government. But let us imagine that there is made a third effort and that this time the property is that of a citizen not being a military officer or civil servant, and consequently not subject to official control. What will our Government do? Prevent the sale? Impossible. Decree another expropriation? It may do that; but it can resume sites once or twice; or it may have to resume the whole of Macao, because no one will decline to sell his property to the French for a high price; or it will have an open rupture with France for an attempt to infringe the rights of one of her subjects and for a breach of one of the clauses of the Luso-Franco treaty which permits the subjects of both nations to acquire land or buildings in Portuguese and French territories. And it is well to state that it is not absolutely necessary that the deed for sale and purchase be made by the officials of Macao. In any country of the world can a house situated at Macao be bought or sold, according to the laws and formalities of this country, or through the medium of our Consuls, who are, for this purpose, the proper registrars. The deeds of assignment can afterwards be registered in the Land Registry, by the prepayment of the fees for registration.

They are mistaken, who believe the French are disconcerted in this matter. What they wish to avoid is that the Portuguese Government should attribute to them secret intentions which they do not and never did entertain, and for this reason they desisted from the idea of establishing a sanatorium at Macao; but in the neighbourhood of Macao, in a healthy place, they do not abandon the idea, since they cannot put aside the scheme for such an establishment which is of absolute necessity for their convalescents for reasons above mentioned.

We do not understand, we frankly admit, the ground for so unjust and imprudent an opposition from our Government. Why this fear when the French declared that they would subject themselves to our laws and would not even disembark at Macao any patient who could convey infection or epidemic to the Colony? Are not, then, sanatoriums in existence in all parts of the world, even in our own Colony of Madeira, and in Macao where a French hospital existed until after the second quarter of the past century? Up to to-day it is seen printed in the *Didot Bottin Commercial Directory* for 1902, in the section relating to Macao, the existence of this French hospital, it being certain that from time to time the Post Office at Macao still receives letters, printed matter and circulars with the following address:—"Monsieur Mesuier, directeur de l'hôpital Français de Macao."

[This argument proves rather the necessity for up-to-dateness on the part of the publishers of the Commercial Directory than the actual existence of any French hospital at Macao at this time.—Ed., H.K.T.] If France wanted to be mistress of Macao it would not be the existence of the sanatorium that will justify her violence. Therefore, the fear manifested by our Government is puerile and groundless, which had no other effect than to hurt the susceptibilities of the French Government with whom we are in good relations, and to drive from our Colony an element of prosperity, because as M. Hardouin rightly said, the sanatorium would have brought about a great activity in the passenger traffic, the regular visits of French gunboats to this port, an increase in the local consumption of commodities and the development of many industries. We have already heard the criticisms of anti-patriots against those who do not fall in with the view to oppose the establishment of the French sanatorium. We defy the *soi-disant* patriots to prove wherein lies the anti-patriotism. We do not belong to the class of those who bend before the *ipse dixit* magister, when our belief affirms us in the opposite opinion. Let us be shown the reason why a citizen has not the right to establish an hotel or a house to receive his convalescent friends exclusively whether they be of one or more nationalities. So long as they pay the respective licence and subject themselves to the administrative regulations, we believe that all can put up an establishment for whatever purpose not being repugnant to the law and public morality, notwithstanding that it is of the most strange description possible. In proof that the design of M. Doumer was just and legal, our Government never ventured to state to him that it was otherwise, but just tried to hinder, by all possible means, the realization of the project, without manifest violation of right, it is true, and that it succeeded in doing, due always to the circumstances of the occasion. This is what we profoundly and sincerely deplore as patriots who wish for the prosperity of his country.

[The above is unmistakably the vindication referred to in our Macao Correspondent's letter of the 17th inst., in which he writes:—"I have it on good authority that a vindication of the French action to secure a foothold at Macao, by a prominent gentleman here and who by virtue of his official position should be expected to hold his brief for the French Government, will soon appear in a Portuguese newspaper. The defence is that there is no law prohibiting the French from putting up a sanatorium here. The precedence

that the existence of one during the second China War was tolerated, is mentioned to justify the endeavour to seek a similar privilege at the present time. The building then made use of for the French hospital is still standing and is the identical one previously occupied by the British Superintendency of Trade in the old days previous to its removal, after the cession of Hongkong, by Sir Henry Pottinger in February, 1842. By a strange coincidence, on the extensive grounds and garden attached to the old hospital is now erected the house occupied by the present representative of France in this colony. The premises adjoin the Joint Telegraph Companies' offices. Circumstances and conditions existing in the '30's and which are now subjects of history, are absent to-day. There are times when it might suit even a nation, as it does individuals, to blink at international breaches. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis* is a trite saying most applicable to the question that has occupied so much public attention of late."—Ed., H.K.T.]

From the *Daily Press*.  
The following paragraph appears in to-day's issue of our morning contemporary:—"In our Portuguese contemporary *O Patriota* we notice a letter signed 'B.'—this is the initial, by the way, of the consular agent for France at Macao—on the subject of French designs on China. The writer thinks that the Portuguese Government did wrongly in preventing the sale of the Boa Vista Hotel to France, and that too much has been made of the affair. Incidentally, 'B.' in citing the *Hongkong papers* omits to mention that the *Daily Press* was considerably the first to call attention to the Boa Vista affair and its sequels."

COTTAM &amp; CO. FOR WASHING BOW TIES.

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MANAGER.